

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—
\$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
25¢ for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SERIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862. NO. 18.

The Voters of Franklin Township

ARE respectfully requested to meet at the Public House in New Salem, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a good loyal ticket to be voted for at the spring election.

The Union men of all parties are earnestly requested to meet and participate in the formation and election of good loyal officers, the consummation of which is earnestly desired by
MANY CITIZENS.

March 6.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Butler Tp., Adams county, one mile north-east of Middletown, on THURSDAY the 13th day of MARCH next, the following property, to wit:—3 head of Horses, one of which is an excellent Family Mare, heavy with foal; 5 head of Horned Cattle, 2 head of Swine, 3 head of Pigs, 1 Boat-dredged Wagon, 1 narrow-gauge Spring Wagon, 1 Falling-top Buggy, 1 Sleigh and Bells, 2 sets Carriage Harness, Horse Gears of every description, as good as new; Wagon Bed, Line Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn-Coverer, Mill, Plow, Chains, Butt Traces, Winnowing Mill, Patent Cutting Box, Hay Ladles, Horse Rake, Keyline and Sheds, Grain Cradles, 1 Block Sled, Forks, Rakes, Dung Forks, Mattocks, Shovels, Crowbar, Wheelbarrow, Feed Trough, 1 ten-plate Stove, 1 Cut Rifle, Potatoes by the bushel, Oats and Corn by the bushel, and a great many other articles not here mentioned. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by
FREDERICK HARTZELL.

Feb. 19, 1862.

Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 45 Acres, well located, on the Carlisle Road, about 1 1/2 miles from Gettysburg. There are three acres in Timber. The improvements are a new two-story log HOUSE, and new Barn; a first-rate well of water at the door; and a new Orchard. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Charles K. Yost, living near, who will also make known the terms.
TIMOTHY LANE.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7:40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1:00 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2:15 P. M.; but passengers by this Train cannot go farther than Hanover the same evening, as no farther than the morning train. The Evening Train, with passengers from Hanover, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the Morning Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.

GETTYSBURG STEAM LINE MILL.

CORNER OF WEST AND BALTIMORE STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has and is fittingly repairing, by planing him in it the necessary machinery for grinding Lime-stone. The mill is now in operation and 1 am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer.

Ground Lime-Stone.

is now being by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than burnt Lime. It is indeed one of the other Fertilizers, it is applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DRAKE, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion.

"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years, and find it to be a better Fertilizer than the burnt Lime, and cheaper. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."

PETER DIEHL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER.

Feb. 27]

Second Supply of the Season!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French Cloths, Beavers, Cloths, Overcoats, Vestings and Hosiery in great variety, 75 to \$2.50 per yard. Cassinets, Vests, Jeans, &c., &c., with a general assortment of domestic Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats ranging from \$3.75 to \$15.00, also Dress Coats, Business Coats, Men's and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Monkey Jackets. Our Clothing is all of our own make and warranted well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly is large, we are receiving Overcoats, &c., daily from the hands we have employed. The fact that we keep our stock well assorted, and above goods have been ordered on the very best terms for cash, and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.
Jan. 1, 1862.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Plush and Silk, of the latest Spring style, embracing Baudouin, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at
R. F. McILHENY'S.

Choice Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

GOOD BYE.

BY THE POET PRACHAR, PEDAGOGUE.

I know 'tis vainly to weep,
But tears will well up in my eye,
When I from acquaintance part,
And murmur a final "good bye."

When congenial friends ever have been,
No wonder at parting we sigh,
Perhaps in the future again,
We never shall whisper "good bye."

When time shall have torn us apart,
And distance our meeting defy,
We'll think of the moment when we
Bid each other a final "good bye."

How long and dreary the day,
The hours how slowly they fly,
Siney duty has called me away,
And we've spoken our final "good bye."

Hunterstown, Feb. 17th, 1862.

J. M. A.

PRAYER FOR AMERICANS.

BY REV. JOHN D. SORE.

Eternal God! we come to thee—
From sin and danger we flee—
We come to plead our country's cause
Against those who trample on her laws.
Kindle, O God! those sacred fires,
Which glow within our patriot sires,
Which warm their hearts, & nerve their hands,
More fully on Americans.

Our country's hour of peril's here,
Let no man's heart now quail with fear;
But may each one be strong and bold,
The instruments of death on hold,
And may they wield them with their might,
Against our foes by day or night,
In phalanx strong, or little bands,
Till victory crown us Americans.

O! may our flag forever wave
The emblem of the free and brave,
Our Stars and Stripes still honored be,
In every land, on every sea;
May treason fail to gain its ends,
May North and South unite as friends,
From sea to sea throughout these lands
Be true and brave Americans.

Oh God! in thee we still must trust,
That soon our foes shall flee the dust,
The hummocks on gallows high,
Suspended 'neath a twisted oak sky,
And traitors hang the traitor's doom,
Confusion be to all their plans
Devised against Americans.
Baltimore, Feb. 1862.

Little Jobs.

The days are coming fast, when the hurry of Spring work will prevent you from doing those little jobs which have been put off from time to time. What are they? you ask. Well we have not time or space to answer in full, but will just give a few hints about little jobs waiting for you in and around the barn and out-buildings. Some time ago you told John to clean out the entry. John don't do it, but in place, cleaned out the stall, putting the horse in the shafts of a sleigh, and started to town. Well, the winter's accumulation of short straw, hay and dust from the loft still remain in the entry, and the rats and mice are still using it for nests. The board that swung loose, the plaything of the winter storm, at the gable-end of the barn, fell to the ground, from sheer exhaustion of the only nail that held it at its upper end. The board is still on the ground instead of its proper place. You told Jim to straighten the gate post, at the upper field. Jim said, wait a little, I want to finish the "war news"—the post still leans, and with it the gate warped and the staple twisted and broke the eye of the catch, or twisted the iron butt or broke the strap hinge. The day that the old mare jumped the fence and broke the rail, you told Sam to put a new one in, but Sam "put it off" until a more "convenient season." The tooth of the harrow that you took to drive in the wall, to hang something on, still sticks in the wall, and just as like as not when you want it you will not know where you drove it in. That plough point that broke at the end of the last furrow, still remains unplaced by a new one, and you know it is six miles to the nearest place where a suitable one can be had. The wagon wants a new board on the floor; the harness wants a strap mended; the pump fork a board; the fence a post here or there; rails are waiting on the pile to be carried to a final resting place on the fence; a nut, lost from something which will soon be needed. All of these and many more things need to be looked after before the busy time comes when the cry will be "have no time." There are still some days of rough weather to come, and John, Jim, and Sam, with the "old man," should see to it that the barn is cleaned, fences mended, ploughs and harrows put in order, loose boards fastened, straps mended, and such a condition of things made to exist that when work comes you can attend to the work.

The Seed and The Fruit.

A physician, referring to the effect of different modes of education, says:
Of thirty boys who were brought up in contempt of all useful knowledge and occupation, spending their days in reading novels and the lives of pirates and murderers, and their evenings in the streets, at the dram-shops, gambling-saloons, the circuses and theatre, one was hung for murder at the age of forty-five, one for robbing the mail, and three as pirates; five died in penitentiary, and seven lived and died useless vagabonds; three were useful mechanics, and he was ignorant of the fate of the remainder. Of forty boys educated with him by a moral and scientific teacher, under a rigid system of restraint, at the age of fifty-five one was a member of Congress, one a judge of the Supreme court, two judges of the Circuit court, three physicians, five lawyers; fourteen were Deacons, and the remainder were farmers and mechanics; not one was ever charged with crime, all were respectable, and all but two or three had respectable homes.

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A Weeping Woman.

Women have often an extraordinary talent for shedding tears. It is well that this should be so. Tears are not without their influence on the baser sex. Even brutish hands—a class entering largely into composition of society, whether high or low—are not insensible to tears, especially when sobs. But women must be careful not to weep over much. The demonstration should be reserved for special occasions. The more frugally tears are shed, the deeper will be the effect produced. Madame D'Arby describes a young lady gifted with inexhaustible powers in this line. When requested at a large social gathering, to oblige the company by weeping, she would cheerfully comply. The process was as follows: The young lady's features first became composed and thoughtful. Presently her calm blue eyes filled with tears. Then, one by one, in endless sequence, the pearly drops rained down her serene countenance until the curiosity of the spectators was satisfied, and each one murmured, "Held enough." As a rule, we suppose that tears easily secreted attract beholders as little as they cost the lady shedding them.

Intelligent Action of a Dog.

A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friend afloat. Much time had been spent and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat.

Letter from the King of Siam.

The King of Siam, in his letter to President Lincoln, accompanying valuable presents, says:—Elephants are regarded as the most remarkable of the large quadrupeds by the Americans, so that if any one has an elephant's tusk of large size, and will deposit it in any public place, people come by thousands crowding to see it, saying it is a wonderful thing. For this and other reasons he offers to procure and send elephants, to be let loose to increase and multiply on the Continent of America.

Commander Foote, of the navy.

is not only a fighting but a praying hero—last Sunday, in the absence of the chaplain of the flotilla, the commander ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon upon the expressive words, "Let not your hearts be troubled. Believe in God; here also is me." How significant of the operations in which shortly afterwards he was the conspicuous figure. The people of Tennessee took him at his word, and it is their duty to believe in the justice, power and magnanimity of our great government.

The following singular scrap is from a Methodist paper:

A man had migrated from church to church, breaking up each as he passed. At length he found himself in the Presbyterian church, where he was making great progress. The preacher, in great distress, said to one of the elders:
"What shall we do with him?"
"Oh," replied the elder, "I have been praying the Lord to send him to hell!"
"Oh, brother, what do you mean?"
"Mean what I say; I hope he will go to hell. He would do good there, he would break up the establishment in six weeks."

A GERMANTOWN COLOGNY.

"I say Bill, what have you done with that horse of yours?" "Sold him." "What did you sell him for?" "Why he moved so slow at last, that I got prosecuted half a dozen times for violating the law against standing in the street."

A contemporary says.

"A female renegade in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants over her head."

Rules for Home Education.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household.
1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be repeated.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you would have at another time, under the same circumstances, forbidden.

Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.

Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.
13. Never allow tale-bearing.
14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.

WANT OF GRATITUDE IN CHILDREN.

It is to be feared it is too frequently the case that children and very young people are utterly wanting in gratitude to their parents. They may, and generally do love them sincerely and devotedly, and may even be willing to sacrifice themselves for them; but they never occur to them that they have anything for which to be grateful. It seems so much a matter of course that all good things should flow to them from their parents, that they never give a thought to the source whence they are derived. It is not until the parental hand is withdrawn by death, that they discover how much they owe to those who are no more; how much they miss the tender care that can no more assist them.

Life is a continual struggle after that which we cannot take with us, riches; which seem given to us as the nurse gives the child a pretty ornament or shell, from the mantlepiece to keep it quiet until it falls asleep, when it drops from its helpless hands, and is replaced, to please other babies in their turn.

An English paper says:—"In the course of an inquest taken before Mr. Wakely, coroner of London, that gentleman said it was surprising what fondness was displayed by women whilst under any surgical operation, as compared with men. The latter he had seen quiver at the slightest touch, whilst women would submit to the most painful operation without a shudder." O. A. Brownson founds on this fact, the doctrine of the superior sensitiveness of the male organization.

Bygone.—This word is commonly, but incorrectly regarded as of French origin.

Its form is French, but it comes from the German *begehen*, to watch, or to be on guard. The true meaning of it is also often lost sight of, for whereas it correctly applies only to those who pass the night under arms, or in an attitude of defence, it is frequently used of any encamping and passing the night in the open air.

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING.

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented by the application of lard and resin, it is said, to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can easily be kept bright. 1. Tools are to be laid by for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should be on hand, and ready for use.—*Scientific American.*

PERSONAL.—An Irish couple, a few evenings since, at about 9 o'clock, rang the door bell of one of the Protestant parsons of our city.

The door was opened by the clergyman, who, on inquiring what they wanted, was informed by Michael that he and Bridget came to be married.
"But, why," said the parson, "don't you go to the priest?"
"And shure we did, and he towled us to go to the devil, and so we came to you."

Lord Kailies, in a conversation with his gardener one day, said:

"George, the time will come when a man shall be able to carry all the manure for an acre of ground in one of his waistcoat pockets." "I believe it, sir," said the gardener, "but he will then be able to carry all the crop in the other."

An old negro taken on board one of the vessels at Port Royal, the other day was overheard praying vigorously that "de Lord would bless these de-d Yankees."

Poor Sambo had never heard his friends designated by any other title, and unconsciously used it even in his prayer.

Such was the display of white flags in

Clarksville on the approach of our gunboats that they looked in the distance like an immense flock of white cranes or pigeons. All the leading Rebels hung them out in but haste. And it was particularly observable that, in pretty exact proportion to the intensity of each man's treason, was the profusion of white flags he exhibited.

In our opinion, Gen. McClellan has exhibited as much bravery in bearing calmly, silently, patiently, the unjust sneers and calumnies of injudicious and converted editors and members of Congress, as Commodore Foote did in taking Fort Henry or General Grant in storming Fort Donelson.

The Memphis Appeal complains that the leader of the Federal army in Missouri does not act "in pursuance of the laws of war." The last we heard of him he was acting in pursuance of Price.

The Texans, Mississippians and Abolitionists must procure longer howie knives. Those they used in their late disastrous fights were only about three feet in length. No wonder they got whittled.

Fort Donelson was named after the Hon. Andrew J. Donelson. Andrew J. turned from loyalty to treason, but his far more formidable namesake has turned from treason to loyalty.

The Memphis Argus calls the functionaries of the Rebel Government "fool birds." Canary birds are treated to the seed of hop, but those fool birds should have the benefit of the fibre.

The Nashville papers advise the undermining of some of the river bluffs near that city and blowing them into the stream on the approach of our gunboats. We guess that Nashville will "cave in" soon enough without any such undermining process.

Let those who "fired the Southern heart" consider whether a change of wind is not altering the direction of the flames.

A Comfortable Establishment.

The domains of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3,000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, greenhouses, &c., is 25 acres. There are 30 greenhouses, each from 50 to 75 feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pine-apples, ripe; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures 51 feet in width, and 15 feet high, and bears 1,000 peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape houses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long, and such grapes! We saw pine apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. One greenhouse, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost \$500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 500 tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and, in short, every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm trees are from 50 to 60 feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath is carried in pipes under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of 275 feet.

The Paris women are excited about

an electric hand dress invented by the Empress Eugenie. It is a crown formed of globes of glass lighted by electric light, and set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds. It emits such an effulgence as to light up of itself a dark room, and if ever put into general use will supersede the necessity of gas jets or wax candles. Every lady will be her own chandelier.

IRON ADVANCING IN PRICE.—Pig iron

has advanced from three to five dollars per ton in Pittsburgh during the past week, with a prospect of still higher prices being attained. Bar iron and rails have also advanced from one half to three quarters of a cent. As a consequence the iron men of Pennsylvania are feeling jubilant, and there is a prospect of several idle furnaces "blowing in" soon.

FIXED FOR DUELING.—At Cincinnati,

on Wednesday of last week, Colonel Horace Heffner and Colonel G. C. Moody, both of Indiana regiments, were tried and convicted of engaging as principals in a duel. They did not fight, it appears, the difficulty having been adjusted on the "field of honor." The court fined them five hundred dollars each.

Gen. Charles F. Smith, who was

first in the entrenchments at Fort Donelson, is a grandson of Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., formerly pastor of old Pine street church, in Philadelphia, and in the grounds of which his remains were interred. The record of Gen. Smith's baptism is on the books of the old church.

When "Port Donelson" was whis-

pered in the Chicago Court House the audience burst out in three glorious cheers. The Sheriff called to order, but the Judge promptly said: "The court's adjourned. Let the people shout!" and three times three cheering cheers made the hall ring again in honor of the Stars and Stripes.

"John" said a dry goods dealer in

one of his clerks the other day, "you charged that man too much for the cloth you just sold—did you not know the price?" "Yes, sir, but he was a stranger and I took him in." That's Bible!

Message of the President.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt the gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end of it; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and then all the Slave States north of such part will say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone we now choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery should very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but, that while the effort is equally made to all the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial and pecuniary point of view, any member of Congress, with the Census tables and Treasury report before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery in State limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message last December I thought fit to say "That the Union must be preserved, and hence all indisputable means must be employed."

I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War had been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institutions and property in it in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibilities to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to this subject.

March 6, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Richmond Under Martial Law.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, March 1st, 1862.—General Orders, No. 9.—The following Proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:—

PROCLAMATION.

"By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasion, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the city of Richmond and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, with the exception of that of the Mayor of the city, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid."

[SEAL.] In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal to the city of Richmond, on this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Signed.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Lieutenant-General J. H. Winder, Commanding Department of Henrico, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:—

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquor of any kind is also prohibited, and the establishment for the sale thereof will be closed.

Gen. MITCHELL.—Brig. Gen. Mitchell, the astronomer, who brought his division, by a forced march of forty miles in twenty-eight hours, to Bowling Green, in time to attack the rear of the retreating Rebels, has issued a general order praising his troops, in which he says:—"In the night time, over a frozen, rocky, precipitous pathway, down rude steps for fifty feet, you have passed the a lance guard, cavalry and infantry, and before the dawn of day you have entered in triumph a position of extraordinary natural strength, and by your enemy proudly denouncing the Gibraltar of Kentucky. With your own hands, and through deep mud, in drenching rain, and up rocky pathways next to impassable, and across a foot path of your own construction, built upon the ruins of the railway bridge, destroyed for their protection by a retreating and panic-stricken foe, you have transported on your own shoulders your baggage and camp equipage."



GETTYSBURG:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

An Apprentice.

To the PRINTING BUSINESS, is wanted at this Office. An early application is desired.

The "Porter Guards."

The 10th Regiment of N. Y. Cavalry, which has been in our midst for the last ten or eleven weeks, received orders on Thursday evening last, to leave us, and take up their quarters for the time being at Perryville, Md., a small village across the river from Harpers de Grace, where there has been for some time a station for embarkation of troops from the east by water to Annapolis, and where barracks were erected to accommodate a regiment or two. On Friday, by noon, every arrangement was made for removal, and they took their departure in two very large trains of cars. They reached Perryville on Saturday morning, about 8 or 9 o'clock, and, we believe, are as comfortably "stowed away," as could be expected. It is thought this is but a temporary location, and that but a few days will pass before they will be "warmer the country."

The large number of our citizens who assembled to "see them off," must have shown to the 10th Regiment that their presence amongst us had not been an unpleasant one; and we think we utter an almost universal sentiment that their departure was regretted. For ourselves, our intercourse with those of the officers and men, with whom we were placed in familiar and almost daily sociality, and of their pleasant and lady-like companions in life, has been of the most agreeable character; and we need not say, we parted from them with regret. So far as we could learn, the 10th Regt. feel the deepest gratitude to our citizens for the kindly treatment they received, and will look back with pleasant feelings to the few weeks they passed in Gettysburg. Nothing but a strong desire to be placed in to active service, reconciled them to so sudden a departure.

We shall follow the "Porter Guards" as they go onwards, and hope they will never dishonor their flag, but bear it up high to victory. They have our hearty wishes for a speedy and honorable service; and trust they will look back with kind remembrance to the pleasant intercourse they had with us.

We had hoped to receive some letters from Perryville before we went to press, but they failed to arrive, with the exception of the following:

A Card from Dr. Pease.

We received the following card from the worthy and talented Surgeon of the 10th Regt. N. Y. Cavalry, by the mail of Monday, with a request to publish it, and to ask the other Editors of the place to copy:

GETTYSBURG, March 7th, 1862.
On leaving Gettysburg I desire to return most grateful acknowledgments for the unflinching kindness and sympathy manifested by its inhabitants towards our sick and suffering soldiers.

The Ladies have been most faithful visitors at our Hospital, supplying each want, and administering to every need. Gentle hands, prompted by warm hearts, have been found ready to respond to all repeated calls. And, as we go forward, doing what we may in behalf of our beloved country, we shall hold in grateful remembrance the unnumbered favors of which we have been the recipients.

R. W. PEASE,
Surgeon 10th Regt. N. Y. Cavalry.

Railroad Meeting.

The Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company met in the Station House on Friday last.—Hon. S. R. Russell, in the Chair and R. G. McCREARY, Esq., Secretary. The Supplement recently passed by the Legislature was almost unanimously adopted. Adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

Amongst those ordained as Deacons in the M. E. Church, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, was the Rev. C. J. K. SEW-WALT, late of Gettysburg.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have resolved to report a resolution to the House that the National Legislature acknowledge the friendly relations and enlightened views of the Emperor of France in interfering in the Trent affair, and the cordial sympathy of the Governments of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy, which advised the Government to act in favor of neutral rights upon the high seas.

It also recommends that amendments of Secretary Marcy, in reference to neutral rights, be adopted, and asks the immediate assembling of a Congress of the national powers to define, with as much precision as possible, what is contraband of war, that the commerce of the seas may have as little restraint upon it as possible.

The engines and cars burnt by the Rebels at Martinsburg, last summer, are now being removed to Cumberland and Piedmont for repairs. The track will soon be cleared of them, and the road thrown open to travel through to Wheeling, about the 20th of March. The company are now building over four hundred new cars, to replace those destroyed, and expect to be fully supplied with motive power and cars, to carry on all their business without de-

Messrs. Busbey & Myers.

The latter gentleman has completely failed in his attempt to oust the former. When the matter was fairly sifted it was found that Mr. BUSBEY's majority is greater than was at first reported. The following is the report of the Committee on the subject, which puts the matter at rest, and shows clearly that our friend HARRY has been entirely at fault. How the tax-payers will be pleased with the expensive operation, we say not; but we think, as we expressed last week, it will not do him political good "either now or in the future."

After a laborious and patient examination by the Committee, of a great mass of testimony, in depositions and documents, and every opportunity being given to the respective parties fully to develop their case, the Committee determine as follows, viz:—that two votes were rejected by the Election officers in said county, which should have been counted for the Contestant, and which would make the number of votes for him to be 2655; that there were received and counted for the Contestant by the Election officers, ten votes, which were illegally received, and counted—which being rejected would make the true number of votes that should have been returned and counted for him 2645; that there was rejected by the Election officers of said county one vote which should have been counted for the Respondent, (JOHN BUSBEY,) which would make the number of votes for him 2651; that there were received and counted for the Respondent two votes which were illegally received and counted, and which being deducted from his vote would make the true number of votes which should have been returned and counted for the Respondent, a majority of nine votes over the Contestant. A majority of the Committee, therefore, report that the said JOHN BUSBEY had the greatest number of legal votes, and ought to be admitted to his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

Signed
J. A. Happer, Wm. Wendle,
P. Frazer Smith, Wm. Henry,
W. V. Hall, Wm. Hinchman,
R. G. McClellan, E. M. Schrock.

Rev. J. W. HASSLER, of Centre Square, Pa., formerly of our Seminary, has been appointed Chaplain of Col. Argo's regiment, now encamped at Camden, N. J. Rev. M. PYLE, formerly of the Seminary, is a Chaplain in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, which left Harrisburg a few days ago.

Among the Rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, was Wm. E. MAUREY, formerly of this place, and MATTHEW MILLER, formerly of Gettysburg. Thus, by their rebel action, a stigma will ever rest upon them.

Col. LAUMAN, who commanded a Brigade during the bloody fight at Fort Donelson, and distinguished himself by his bravery, was formerly a resident of Petersburg (V. S.). He is a native of York county.

The Revenue by the Tax Bills.

It has been estimated by several members of the Ways and Means Committee that the direct tax of last session, with the duties on imports and the tax bills just matured, will produce a revenue exceeding \$150,000,000, which is believed to be enough for the wants of the Government. The Committee intend, however, to make such changes in the tariff as will produce more revenue from imports. The question of putting a tax on cotton is being discussed, and if necessary, it will be done.

A private letter from Gibraltar on the 13th ult., states that the Tuscara had arrived and gone over to Algiers, and anchored to watch the Sumter, which is still at anchor in Gibraltar Bay. The Sumter could get no coal, the private coal companies refusing to supply her. Her Captain applied to the Government for a supply and was refused without orders from the home Government. Several of her crew refused to embark, and claimed "protection of the American Consul, and wanted to go on board the Tuscara or be sent home."

The Negro to be Excluded from Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The State Constitutional Convention in day discussed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into this State, and prohibits them from exercising the rights of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the article.

The article was adopted by sections in Committee of the Whole. The report was then submitted to the Convention, and concurred in by a vote of 45 against 13.

A number of the Union citizens of St. Louis have offered a public dinner to Gen. Halleck as an appreciation of "the consummate generalship" by which in three months he had rebuked Missouri, dischartered Kentucky, and brought Tennessee again within the Union. They desired the dinner to take place previous to Gen. Halleck's departure for the immediate seat of war. The General thanks them for their courtesy, but states that the fact that he may leave the city at any moment compels him to decline the dinner. He also says that the restraints which were necessarily imposed on commerce, in order to crush the Rebels in Missouri in their mad attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Union, will very soon be removed, and St. Louis will assume her way as the commercial Queen of the West.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, brought down the Commandant of the French steamer. He represents that great excitement exists at Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States, the Virginia troops being sent away. The people dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force and moving on Norfolk.

News by the last Mails.

West two noble frigates, both sailing vessels, the Cumberland and Congress, on Saturday last, off Sewall's Point, by the Rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac. She made her appearance from Norfolk about 1 o'clock, and at once attacked and sunk the Cumberland frigate, striking her midships, and laying open her sides, leaving her to sink, while she moved off to engage the Congress. Assisted by other Rebel steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown, she could not be resisted, and the Congress surrendered at once. The officers were taken, and the crew then directed to leave the vessel in boats. The frigate was then fired, and the Merrimac opened upon our batteries at Newport News with shell and shot. The battle continued fiercely for several hours. The Minnesota and St. Lawrence went to the assistance of our forces—but got aground. The "iron-clad steamer Monitor" was immediately dispatched to their assistance; and the last account was that she arrived at Fortress Monroe late on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning was attacked by the rebel steamers. After a fight of five hours they were driven off—the Merrimac said to be in a sinking condition. Had the "Monitor" been there a few hours earlier, we should have saved two vessels. But we cannot help it now. "It is only lost."

Leesburg Taken.

On Friday last, Col. Geary advanced upon Leesburg, Va., and drove Gen. Hill, with his whole field command, from the town and surrounding forts, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over all the new works. Gen. Hill fell back towards Middleburg. A number of prisoners and stores were taken.

Blockade of the Potomac Raised.

On Sunday the gunboats from Washington raised the blockade of the Potomac down as far as Cuckpit Point, attacking and demolishing the battery at that point, causing the Rebels to hastily evacuate after destroying their tents, barracks and stores, firing the rebel steamer Page and other vessels which were in Powell river. They spiked their guns, and abandoned all their batteries, including many valuable guns, which have been taken possession of by Gen. Hooker. Their works were occupied by our troops, and the Federal flag was flying over them on Sunday evening.

The ship-of-war Cumberland carried 24 guns, and was the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. The frigate Congress carried 50 guns, and recently arrived from the coast of Brazil. These are the two vessels destroyed by the rebel steamer Merrimac. There is, beyond a doubt, a heavy loss of life, as the Cumberland had a crew of 500 men, nearly half of whom went down with her. The survivors! To sink a vessel, and then coolly and cruelly to sail off, and leave 500 men to drown.—There is something revolting in such an act, and it must and will bring a fearful retribution. The guns of the Congress, after her capture, were turned on our batteries at Newport News. The excitement at Washington was most intense all of Sunday, consequent on the news of the disaster.

The Merrimac, now the rebel iron-clad steamer, which did the late work of destruction, was once one of the finest steam frigates in the U. S. Navy, 3200 tons burden, and carried 40 large guns. She was stolen by the rebels at the Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, and has been altered to an iron-clad steamer with her bow and stem steel-plated, with a projecting angle of iron for the purpose of piercing a vessel, as she did the Cumberland. We do hope she has got her due, as the rumor was that she was much injured by our "iron-clad steamer," the Monitor.

It is thought, from the movements of the Rebels that they are evacuating Winchester, and collecting all their force on the line of Manassas and Bull Run for another grand battle at that point.

It is also evident that both the left and right wing of Gen. McClellan's army is in motion for a general attack. It will, most probably, be a fearful, bloody struggle; but we have no fear of the final result—much as we deprecate the awful carnage.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Express, writing under date of March 1, states that United States Consul General at the port, Mr. Shufeldt, has discovered that certain New York merchants are in the habit of shipping war-proof musket caps, saltpetre, powder packed in corn, and white beans, and other cereals, to agents of the Rebels at Havana, to be re-shipped by them to some Southern port by vessels running the blockade. Consul Shufeldt has all the names of the parties, and he has despatched them, with the necessary documents, to Secretary Seward, so that proceedings can be had against the traitors.

Wisconsin has 14,000 volunteers in the field; 5,230 infantry volunteers in camp; and 2,900 cavalry volunteers in camp; in all 23,232, against her quota of 21,000. Of the volunteers in the field, 3,127 are returned as married men, entitled to the \$5 per month extra pay. Of the first fifteen Colonels, Milwaukee has seven, Madison two, and other places six.

Captains.—The administration of medical preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy, "Brown's Bronchial Froches" or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts.

East Baltimore Conference Patriotic.

The East Baltimore M. E. Conference met at Baltimore on Wednesday last, and have been busily engaged in business since. Rev. J. H. C. Dosh was elected Permanent Secretary.

The Rev. Aquila A. Reese, D. D., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which led to quite a warm debate:—

Whereas, Since the annual session of this body a fearful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southern States, threatening to overthrow the best and most benign Government the world ever saw; and

Whereas, The Federal authority has been compelled to use force of arms to suppress said rebellion and to maintain its own supremacy; and

Whereas, Patriotism is a Christian virtue taught in the Word of God and enjoined upon us in our twenty-third Article of Religion, therefore

Resolved, First, That as a body of Christian Ministers in Conference assembled, we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebellion now existing within our borders, as being treasonable in its origin, seditious in its progress, and as tending to retard the advancement of civil liberty through the world.

Resolved, Second, That we hereby approve and endorse the present wise and patriotic Administration of the Federal Government in its efforts to defeat the plans and to overcome the armed resistance of the so-called Confederate States, with a view of maintaining the unity and perpetuity of this Government.

Resolved, Third, That in our patriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in her time of trial we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching; and, in the inculcation of loyal principles and sentiments, we regard the pulpit and the press as legitimate instrumentalities.

Resolved, Fourth, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference. They were finally adopted by the following decided vote:—Yeas 132, Nays 15.—Among those who voted in the negative, we are sorry to observe the names of Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, of this place, and Mr. WERTY, formerly of this county. Rev. Mr. SUMNER declined to vote, and said the Conference could not compel him, and refused to retire beyond the bar, as requested, nor vote. The President pressed it over, remarking that it remained for the Conference hereafter to take action on such conduct. These gentlemen should be a little more cautious in these times.

Maryland All Right!

Maryland has now come up nobly to the work, and shows her loyalty in strong language. The Legislature has passed a bill by a large majority in the Senate, and 58 to 5 in the House of Delegates, making it an act of Treason to join any military force in opposition to the Government, and also including and punishing any person who shall offer any inducement to loyal men to enter the service of any of the rebellious States, by aiding them to get into the so-called Confederate States, with the same punishment to which the actual perpetrator will be liable; also making it the duty of Judges of the Courts to give this act in charge to their respective Grand Juries. The law goes to effect on the 15th of April. Good for our neighbor State!

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, elected Senator from Maryland in place of Pierce, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March, 1863, is one of the ablest and most patriotic men in the country. During the palmy days of the old Whig party, and when that organization, under the lead of the immortal Clay, battled against the corruption and mal-administrations of the Democracy, Reverdy Johnson was among those gallant men that made Whiggery so invincible when it was left only to the contests of intellect and statesmanship. Maryland has done well in electing Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate. It is a ratification of her bond of loyalty which will be accepted by the loyal men of this Union.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company are rapidly pushing their road to completion. A large force is at work at both ends. The bridge at Harper's Ferry will not be done for ten days yet, the high water preventing the workmen from going on with it. The river is now down, and the work will go on night and day. The track will be down from the West to Harper's Ferry by the time the bridge is completed.

The news from the South is that the Confederates have organized a new grand military plan, which is to revive their waning fortunes. A part of it is that ROBERT TOOMBS, the violent orator, is to be appointed Lieutenant-General or General Commanding, and that he is to organize an offensive war against the North. Ohio and Pennsylvania are to be invaded, and the forces now in the Border States driven home!!!

On Wednesday night the residence of the French Minister, Mercier, at Washington, caught fire from the furnace. The Provost guard were soon on the ground and could have saved the greater part of the furniture, but the Minister, hoping to subdue the flames by carrying water in buckets, kept the doors locked until it was too late to save but few pieces. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars.

Colonel Charles Campbell, of Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly Maxwell's.

An Important President's Message.

The President sent to Congress on Thursday a very important message, recommending that body to pass a Joint Resolution, to the effect that the United States ought to operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

In the opinion of the President such a measure, while it sets up no claim or right to interfere with slavery by Federal authority, will take from the more Northern Slave States all temptation to join their fortunes with the Rebel Slave States. The President further thinks that the current expenses of the war, if diverted in this direction, would soon purchase the slaves to all the States where such a policy is at all likely to be adopted. The message is written with evident care and deliberation, and in a temperate and statesmanlike spirit, and from its importance and suggestiveness deserves the calmest reflection.

Mexican Affairs.

Secretary Seward is preparing an elaborate and outspoken communication to Congress on the subject of the Mexican affairs, in which he will take ground that the United States are bound by every consideration of principle and policy to resist to the utmost the contemplated establishment of an adjoining monarchy by European military intervention. The document is one of the most able State papers ever issued, and will be immediately considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of both Houses.

Several of the foreign ministers have written home to their sovereigns, representing that it is supererogatory for foreign officers to apply for military positions here. This has been rendered necessary by the overwhelming desire of the best soldiers of Europe to link their fortunes with the glorious cause of the Republic—the pillar of fire to the nations of the Old World.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The State Department has received voluminous despatches from nearly every foreign minister, all of them of the most encouraging character, especially those from England and France, showing a marked change in favor of our Government.

An order has been issued by Gen. McClellan, directing that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service, the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. Those names will also be placed on the Army Register, at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

The Senators have regarded the nominations sent in by President LINCOLN with careful scrutiny, and have rejected an unusually large proportion of them, including Gen. SHELLES. A large number of Assistant Paymasters, Quartermasters and Commissaries, find, like Othello, their "occupation's gone."

A DEMOCRAT'S CREED.—The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, recently appointed by Governor Morton to fill the provisional vacancy created by the expulsion of ex-Senator Bright, delivered a speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 25th ultimo. After referring to the circumstances under which the Senatorial appointment had been tendered to him by a Republican Governor, he announced the following summary as containing his present political creed:

"1st. My faith in the strength and perpetuity of this Government is in the vigorous prosecution of the war.
"2d. No party creeds or platforms until we have a Government.
"3d. In no word, put down this infamous rebellion, let it cost what lives and what money it may. [Loud cheers.]
"You can change your laws and your Constitution, but God has given you but one country."

Six hundred and eighteen of the Rebel prisoners confined in the Alton (Illinois) Penitentiary were recently examined by a Special Commission, appointed to investigate the sincerity of their alleged desire to take the oath of allegiance. It was determined to release 499 of the number, who asserted positively that they had been forced into the war, and that they would stay at home if they were allowed to return.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—At the Territorial election yesterday, the vote was unanimous for a State Constitution. Brigham Young was re-elected Governor, and Heber C. Kimball Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

The Indians of Kansas and Nebraska. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, has returned from the West. While in Kansas and Nebraska, the Indian Chiefs called upon him and tendered the services of their warriors for military service, but these cannot now be accepted. Upwards of 6000 loyal Indian refugees, including families from the Cherokee country, are in the lower part of Kansas.

In their retreat from the superior forces of the enemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. These Indians being in a destitute condition, Gen. Hunter supplied their immediate necessities. Commissioner Dole telegraphed to the Government authorities and through his representations Congress promptly passed an act for their relief.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY.—Election of Officers.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company was held on Monday evening, March 3d, 1862. S. R. RUSSELL, Esq., President; W. A. DUNCAN, Secretary. The President of the Board of Directors submitted the following Report:

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY.

The President and Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company respectfully present the following as their second annual report:

1. The number of consumers has been gradually increasing since our last annual meeting. Since then the Gas has been introduced into two churches and several private dwellings, increasing the number of Meters from 106 to 118.

2. Since the commencement of the operation of the works 835,000 cubic feet of Gas have been manufactured, of which 552,000 were the product of the present year. About 110 tons of coal were consumed in making this amount; 75 tons were converted into Gas and coke, and the remaining 35 tons, together with the coke, used to keep up the heat. If these 35 tons had been converted into Gas, at least 300,000 cubic feet would have been added to the quantity already made, without any additional expense, save increased the annual income of the company by about \$2400.

With the increase of consumption, therefore, the amount of coal used as mere fuel will decrease, and the income of the company be proportionally increased, since the aggregate amount of coal consumed annually will, in other cases, remain nearly the same. During the past year, it is believed, has destroyed some families from having their dwellings fitted for the use of Gas. It is hoped that, with the revival of business, many will find themselves able to incur the expense of its introduction.

3. Eleven shares, or \$550, of stock not subscribed for, yet remains; and eight shares or \$400 that had been subscribed for, but which, it was believed, could not be collected without great difficulty, have been converted into a 6 per cent. stock loan, convertible, after 3 months notice by either of the parties, into ordinary stock, at the option of the stockholder. The whole amount of stock, therefore, yet remaining for sale in possession of the company is nineteen shares or \$950.

Out of the net earnings of the company, the board have, on the 1st of July last and 1st of January each, divided 3 per cent. on the capital stock of \$15,000, amounting to \$900, of which \$811 50 have been paid to holders of stock.

The current account is as follows:

Salaries of Superintendent, \$750 00
Coal and Lime, 718 17
Dividends, 811 50
Tax on Dividends, 11 50
Meters and Fittings, 60 75
Interest on loans paid, 16 31
" unpaid, 42 64
Miscellaneous Items, 15 50
\$2429 27

RECEIPTS.

Received from consumers, \$2122 64
" setting of meters and service pipe, and coal br., 50 00
Coal on hands, about 20 tons, 139 00
Meters, 15 00
Balance on March 4th, 1861, 623 54
\$2600 19

Leaving a balance in favor of the company of

Respectfully submitted,
N. JACOBI, Pres't.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account reported—

J. B. HANSEN, Treasurer Gas Company, \$400 00
To balance due at last settlement, \$400 00
" amount received of consumers, 2122 64
" " from construction account, 75 02
" " for service pipe, &c., 50 00
" " for loan, 50 00
\$2716 41

By paid coal and lime, \$718 17
" Superintendent, 750 00
" State tax, 130 00
" meters, &c., 60 08
" dividend, 811 50
" interest, 5 22
" Labor and sundries, 36 15
" balance from stock account, 95 00
" loan, 50 00
There will be a balance due by Treasurer, when \$2429 27—amount of February consumption—is paid of 169 88

The above statement is copied from Treasurer's books and is correct.

N. JACOBI,
J. F. HANSEN, } Com.
JOHN GILBERT, }

STOCK ACCOUNT.

1862, March 1, Stock issued, \$15000

War Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

The reconnaissance made yesterday showed that Fairfax and Drainesville are entirely free from the presence of Rebel troops. The Star this evening has every reason to believe that, instead of withdrawing troops from their army of the Potomac, the oligarchy are straining every nerve to increase their numbers everywhere on our front, from their lowest Potomac battery to Winchester, crowding thickly nearly all the new levies they can obtain by volunteering and drafting. Such is the opinion of the best judges in our army on the other side of the river.

The city was flooded this morning with two dollar counterfeit bills on the Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania. The note is admirably executed and well calculated to deceive. The Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment has been formally disbanded. Three companies of the regiment have been attached to the regiment of Colonel Kouris, and the remaining two companies to the regiment of Colonel Peter Fritz.

CHARLESTOWN, March 7.—Nothing of importance in a military point of view has transpired since the last despatch. Some transports of troops have taken place, but nothing to indicate any special movement.

Last night a mistake occurred on an outpost station resulting in the wounding a cavalry man and killing of two horses. The affair was magnified by the Secessionists into the capture of four companies of Col. Maulby's Maryland regiment, and such interpretation caused considerable elation in Southern circles. Rumors having been current here that Col. Geary was surrounded and cut to pieces, it is but fair to say that he has not been able to come up to and to test his strength with any enemy.

By way of Fort Mifflin we have some interesting items of Southern intelligence. Jeff Davis has published a proclamation placing Richmond and the country ten miles around under martial law, and troops were picketed through the city. The prevailing demoralization of the army and the continual disorderly manifestations in the city is given as the reason for the proclamation. Another order has been issued requiring all persons to deliver up arms of every description under penalty of having them seized. Great excitement, amounting to a panic, prevailed in the city. During Sunday night the Union element made a significant demonstration by writing on the walls and fences pithy sentences rejecting over the expected advances of the National forces. The arrest of leading citizens, whose adherence to treason was doubted, was ordered, and during the day Hon. John Minor Botts and some twenty other prominent men were arrested.—Cols. Corcoran, Wilson, and other Federal officers and soldiers had reached Richmond from South Carolina, but their immediate release was doubtful. One report was that the two Colonels were to be retained as hostages for Generals Buckner and Tichenor, who the Rebels believe are to be held as political offenders. The sneaking running of the blockade off Cape Fear river by the privateer Nashville is confirmed. A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, states that Tammall's fleet had another engagement with our batteries on the Savannah river, and was again forced to retire.

CAIRO, March 6.—Lieutenant Gwin, commanding gunboat Tyler, reached here last night from the Tennessee river, and gives a highly interesting account of his last visit to Southern Tennessee. The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify Pittsburg Landing since the lesson they received from the Union forces. Lieutenant Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go a mile from the river before being stopped by the enemy's pickets. His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners which had been taken last Saturday. On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the enemy's encampment which had been removed three miles back from the river after the engagement. Lieutenant Gwin thinks their loss was not less than twenty killed and two hundred wounded. Their force engaged was one thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Mississippi, eighteen miles from Tennessee river, the enemy had 1,500 or 2,000 troops. At Henderson Station, a mile from Tennessee river, there were one or two thousand more, and at Bear creek, eight hundred or one thousand more. It was also reported that the enemy are fortifying Chicksawhatchee.

The result of the recent election in Hardey and McNairy counties shows the strength of the Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 majority for the Union candidate, and in the latter county 1,000 majority for the Union candidates out of only 1,800 votes cast. Lieut. Gwin says that the cry of the people is "Send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us in organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves."

CHICKASAW, March 6.—Forty-nine Rebel officers were sent to Fort Warren from Columbus yesterday.

The city is entirely quiet, and even the bitterest Secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them evenly kind. All admit the vast superiority to arms and equipments of our troops, and say that so far there has been the most admirable discipline displayed. They admit also that our troops have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was outrageous.

Union men begin to make their appearance. They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed.

AN UNKIND POSITION.—We learn that on Monday night last a house on Mexican Corner, occupied by two families, was so completely submerged in snow that in the morning nothing of it could be seen. The inmates attempted to escape by tearing boards from the gable end of the house but did not succeed in making their exit, and they were obliged to remain in that position until the neighbors gathered to dig them out. By tunnelling forty feet through the snow the blockaded families were released.—*Portland Advertiser*.

An Accomplished Traitor.

Mrs. NORRIS, a fashionable resident of Baltimore, and well known in aristocratic circles in Philadelphia, recently arrested while endeavoring to convey files and acids, as well as cipher despatches to the inmates of Fort Leavenworth, has had her papers and effects examined. The result is, the discovery at her house of large quantities of contraband articles and important treasonable correspondence. The most significant matters were quantities of lint and adhesive plaster, which will now find use in a different direction than was originally intended.

St. Louis, March 7.—A special despatch to the Democrat says: A gentleman who left General Pope's command yesterday states that the Rebels at New Madrid had between five and six thousand men and four gunboats anchored off the town.

It has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued and several of our men have been killed by shells thrown from the Rebel gunboats when they came within range. Our officers, however, are confident of an easy and complete victory if the enemy's gunboats are driven away.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savannah on the Tennessee river.

The New York Express learns from authority upon which it is disposed to rely, that Brunswick, Ga., has been evacuated by the rebels. They are known to have had at least twenty heavy guns there, which, it is believed, have been sent to strengthen Savannah. Brunswick is located at the mouth of the Turtle River, about seventy-five miles below Savannah. It is pleasantly situated on a sandy bluff, about ten feet above high water, and has a spacious harbor. A railroad runs from there to McDonough, where it forms a junction with the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad.

BUNKER HILL, Va., March 7.—The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach near our lines, but no general encounter has yet taken place. Straggling parties of the enemy returning from the upper counties are sometimes entrapped by our troops.

Compare Richmond and Nashville—one a city in the hands of the Rebels, the other a city in the hands of the Federal troops. "Drunk men reel and tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows." This is Richmond from a Rebel point of view. Nashville, on the other hand, is quiet, peaceful and orderly. "The Rebels admit," says an authority, "that the Hessians have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was outrageous." This it will always be. Wherever the flag of the Union floats, there will be law, order and protection. Wherever the Rebels are in authority, there must be disorder, anarchy, and rapine.

A Clarksville, Tennessee, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

It is astonishing how soon Confederate bonds and Tennessee scrip goes down when the Union army comes. I can buy it here by the pound as cheap as paper rags; and you will see all who are lucky enough to get hold of a piece of gold, silver, or a Treasury note, on one side looking at it, feeling of it, turning it over, and if it is coin they will bite it again and again, thinking to themselves, no doubt, "this is a reality!"

The Rebels have robbed the whole country here of every wagon and horse. This hotel is burning little sticks to cook with, there is not a pound of coal or a stick of wood in the city, and not a team or vehicle of any kind to draw any with, and no matter how urgent the case, you cannot get to a fire. There was not a pound of soap in the city until the army arrived. One old man came down to the boat when we landed, and offered one hundred and sixty dollars in gold for a sack of coffee that weighed one hundred and sixteen pounds. This gold he buried when the Rebels succeeded, and never dug it up until our army arrived.

It is almost impossible to get a meal of any kind in the city, for the people are almost starved out. The Moore House is a large and spacious hotel. In looking over the register I find on the 8th February registered these names: "G. T. Beauregard and staff," "General J. B. Floyd," "General S. B. Buckner," and "General Johnston." Opposite Beauregard's name and under the head of destination is "Richmond," and the balance "Fort Donelson." They held a council of war here that day, and Beauregard went to Richmond, and the rest to the fort.

A man convicted of killing game has been excommunicated from the Scotch Church of Galloway, the clergyman refusing after he had passed through his term of imprisonment to baptize his child for the very reason that the landed proprietors of Galloway had suffered great loss from time to time through the applicant's destroying their game. That is a remarkable specimen of Scotch logic.

EDITORSHIP.—Editorship is a weariness without exercise; a laborious sitting still, that racks the inward and destroys the outward man; that sacrifices health to conceit and clothes the soul with the spoils of the body.

An Editor must call that study that is indeed confinement; he must converse with solitude, and think while waking, eating and sleeping; read volumes, devour the latest publications, and like Pharaoh's kine, after he has devoured all, look lean and meagre. He must be willing to be sickly, weak and consumptive—even to forget when he is hungry and digest nothing but what he reads. He must turn over much trash for one grain of truth—study antiquity till he feels the effects of it; and like the cock in the fable, seek pearls in a dunghill, and perhaps, rise to it as early. He must run, mumble, mutter and talk to himself, for want of more agreeable company. This is editorship.

THE ONE HUNDRED-AND-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The following is a list of the officers of this new regiment, now complete and ready to march.—Colonel, THOMAS A. ZIEGLER, of York; Lieutenant-Colonel, THOMAS MCGILL, of Chambersburg; Major, Dr. J. FORNEY, of Huntingdon county; Adjutant, M. H. House.

For Exchange. Will exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County. Will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 28 ACRES, for a FARM. GEO. ARNOLD, Nov. 6, 1861.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.	
Superior Flour.....	\$1 50 to 5 25
Red Wheat.....	1 10 to 1 15
White Wheat.....	1 15 to 1 20
Old Yellow.....	1 12 to 1 15
Flour.....	60 to 62
Barley.....	35 to 40
Black Wheat.....	1 10 to 1 15
Clover Seed.....	1 00 to 1 10
Timothy Seed.....	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed.....	1 40 to 1 50
Barley.....	35 to 40
Plaster of Paris.....	1 50 to 1 60
Do.....	1 00 to 1 10
Gum per hundred.....	1 25 to 1 30

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.	
Flour.....	\$5 50 to 6 00
Wheat.....	1 30 to 1 45
Rye.....	75 to 80
Corn.....	62 to 65
Oats.....	39 to 40
Cloverseed.....	47 to 48
Timothyseed.....	12 to 15
Hay.....	25 to 30
Do (in bales).....	26 00 to 28 00
Do (loose).....	14 00 to 15 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.	
Flour per bbl.....	\$5 00 to 5 25
Wheat, per bushel.....	1 20 to 1 30
Rye.....	75 to 80
Corn.....	62 to 65
Oats.....	39 to 40
Clover Seed.....	47 to 48
Timothy Seed.....	12 to 15
Plaster Paris, per ton.....	25 00 to 26 00

Married.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. T. P. Bucher, Mr. JOHN MUSSELT to Miss CATHARINE BRUCKER, both of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID M. YOUNG, of Mountjoy township, to Miss ADRIAN PLANK, of Cumberland township.

On the 13th ult., at the Rev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. JOHN STEER, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZA C. FISHER, of Frederick county, Md.

On the 20th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. GEORGE S. HARK to Miss SUSANNA STARY, both of Carroll county, Md.

Died.

On the 7th ult., in Maryland, Mr. CHRISTIAN HOSLER, aged 4 years and 4 months, aged 57 years 2 months and 4 days.

On the 24th ult., Mr. PETER GUSE, of Tyrone township, aged 27 years 4 months and 17 days.

On Sunday last, JANE ANN, only daughter of Joseph Bayly, Esq., of Cumberland township, aged 19 years and 4 months.

On Friday last, in this place, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Frank and Catharine Kuhn, aged 3 months and 21 days.

On the 6th inst., MABEL REBECCA, youngest daughter of Samuel Wolf, Esq., of this place, aged 7 years 7 months and 9 days.

On the 12th inst., JESSE HORNOR, son of Daniel Smith, of Straban township, aged 1 year 3 months and 19 days.

On the 18th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of A. M. Townsend, of this place, aged 7 years 11 months and 19 days.

On the 18th inst., FRANK HERR, son of Jacob W. and Elizabeth Gilbert, aged 2 years and 9 days.

On the 1st inst., in Straban township, NANCY JANE, daughter of Daniel and Harriet Gulden, aged 1 year 1 month and 23 days.

On the 26th of Feb., in Hamilton township, after a severe illness of about 36 hours, Mr. BENJAMIN EITZ, aged 56 years 5 months and 29 days.

On the 12th of Feb., in Hamilton township, JAMES B., son of Wesley and Della Eizer, aged 1 year 7 months and 10 days.

On the 22d of Feb., of diptheria, CLARA M. RITTY, daughter of John and Abiah E. Butt, of Freedom township, aged 6 years and 11 days.

On the 5th inst., MARGARET ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Carson, of Butler township, aged 4 years 5 months and 15 days.

On the 21th ult., in Gettysburg, JOHN FRANKLIN, son of William F. and Catharine E. Baker, aged 1 year 7 months and 9 days.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS, have just received from Philadelphia, and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishing low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. March 12, 1862.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. March 12, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"—We have just introduced a splendid new style in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS, Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, March 12, 1862.

FOUR or FIVE JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY DAVID KENDLEHART, Gettysburg, March 2.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg Pa.

WEALTH comes by Saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable repository to all classes of people. Feb. 26, 1862.

A New and Beautiful Edition OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher, 148 South Philadelphia, Pa.

March 12.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Emission, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being out to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

March 12.

For Exchange.

Will exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.

Will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 28 ACRES, for a FARM.

GEO. ARNOLD, Nov. 6, 1861.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of a Stove of the most patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst Friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SHEDS & BUCHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; and also, every variety of Lullow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plastered Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 10th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER, & ISAAC R. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to be directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday, the 21st day of April next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be and therein their proper persons, with their Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Inquestors, Assessors, and other Commissioners, do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 12, 1861.

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL, for Males and Females, will commence on the 11th of March, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of July—16 weeks.

TERMS.—For English Branches, \$7 00 For English and Classics, 10 00

As soon as desired number will be received, those who desire to send their children should make early application. For particulars address—

Rev. WM. McELWEE, Gettysburg, Feb. 6, 1862.

Boarding and Day School.

MRS. C. SHEDS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens on Monday, September 20, 1861. Terms.—For Session of 3 Months \$75. Musical and Language extra. For further particulars address C. SHEDS, August 28, 61a Gettysburg, Pa.

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BRICKHOEDER & WILSON, REIDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape, and that we are now prepared to supply the trade in quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. We are offering a pure article for sale at a low price, and without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

For sale by A. D. BIRNBAUM, & E. H. MEXXON, Gettysburg, and E. HARRISBURG, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Notice to Invalids.

D. R. H. BUSHY has located himself in Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa.; and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine and Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercerial and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Gonorrhea, and all other Diseases, originating from a depraved and impure state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menstrues, Leucorrhoea or Whites. Also a Specific for Putrid Sore Throat and Diphtheria. No relief can be given.

May 22, 61a

1861. Fall Millinery. 1861.

MISS McCREARY having just returned from the City, is now opening an unusually large assortment of BONNETS and TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Notice.

THE first and final account of JEREMIAH JOHNS, Assignee of P. Eyster and son, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 21st day of April next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Plaintiff, Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

Undersigned has just returned from the City with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he will sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be good time keepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

Sign of the Watch and Specialties, Dec. 18.

Assignees' Notice.

GEORGE S. THOMAS, of Franklin township, Adams county, having made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors, to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said GEORGE S. THOMAS, to come and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same.

MOSES RAFFENBERGER, JACOB F. LOWER, JARVISBURG, Feb. 10.

U. States Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1862, to June 30, 1863, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 a.m. of March 31st, next, to be decided by April 24th following.

2732. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2733. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2734. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2735. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2736. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2737. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2738. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2739. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2740. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2741. From Gettysburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Gettysburg Saturday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Blain by 2 p.m.; Arrive at Sandy Hill by 3 p.m.; Arrive at Gettysburg by 6 p.m.

SOMETHING NEW.
Beautiful Illustrated Map
On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit
and Ornamental Trees.

OPIDIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Flowers. Some of the finest specimens that have ever been engraved on copper plates are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in every season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings are so arranged as to represent the same. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents an innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The tree Engraving covers ten inches in diameter or on paper, and also forms a magnificent picture, which cannot help but produce a gratifying effect on all who behold it. Such an engraving is not only valuable on paper. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in their cultivation.

COPY contains Twenty five different Engravings of Fruit Trees, etc. composed of Egg-plant, Peach, Apple, Peach, Dwarf, Prune, Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grape Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored in hand to represent the natural fruit and are accompanied with printed matter of great interest. The copy forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with marginal back and face varnished.

COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and form an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and rarity. These copies are published at a very low price. Twenty-five dollars has been paid to a sensitive artist for having the plates of single engravings of the fruits, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting.

trees in : to strengthen trees mu
 in vigor, and to prove the produ
 tiveness of abundant crops, even
 unfavorable seasons or location
 will be proper and easy after tre
 ment.
 A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant
 all kinds of Fruit and Evergre
 Trees, so as to prove successf
 with scarcely ever proving a f
 ure in a lot of many trees wh
 properly treated as directed.
 We will have a fine fruit tree
 toward Pear Trees. It contain
 the most success-ful treatments
 the culture of the Plum. It w
 tell how to train and cultivate t
 Grape.
 A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat
 Strawberry, Currants, Raspbe
 ries, Blackberries, Gooseberries
 A COPY will tell how to treat Peach tre
 to restore their roots broken by
 the disastrous effects of worm
 sects. It will tell how to make a

of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect Peach and other trees from the effects of being winter-killed bud. The same application restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to prevent foliage of the trees healthy and tree vigorous, and proves to be productive of luscious fruit. The application is applied to trees of all sizes and is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on the plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pear culture perfectly, and attain the richest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn by

A COPY can now be obtained for \$1.60 in money or postage stamps. These copies are published by H. F. Mc PETERS, Near Bendorsville, Adams County, Pa. Nov. 13, 1861.

~~DEP.~~The Map is now finished with room, and cannot be sent out by mail any more, but will be forwarded by express to any one ordered to, on receipt of necessary amount. A single Copy can be sent at this Office where subscriptions are received.

One or more Agents will be appointed canvass over this County, receive subscriptions and deliver the Maps at \$2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass over every County in the United States, to deliver Maps to the people. An Agent's employment to such an can exert a great influence in making sales readily. Liberal documents are made to Agents.

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANT

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys
WANTED to report themselves immediately at the Remonstrous in Chambersburg Gettysburg, and receive at a mere nominal fall and winter campaign. I have taken special pains to provide for the comfort of my men by special trains to the cities, and lying in an unusually large supply of
Overcoats, of every description, Black and
Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety, any
quantity of Winter Vests,
Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Goat
Overshoes, and Gentlemen's Shawls;
Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-class
Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day and Alarm
Clocks, Violins, Accordeons,
Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes
& excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars
and Nations, in endless variety.
Now is the time to buy cheap. Call
before purchased anywhere else.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and silver picture hooks, brooches, brooches, brooches, brooches, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.